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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, Editor and Proprietor

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ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The New York Legislature at its last session passed a law to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs. The duty is committed to the State Board of Health of ascertaining what articles are adulterated, and the Sanitary Committee of the board has appointed eight chemists to make the investigation. To each of these chemists certain kinds of foods or drugs are to be assigned for purchase and analysis. The Sanitary Engineer has already directed attention to three classes of articles adulterated, which, in his opinion, require to be analyzed, exposed and checked. The United States exported last year to France and Italy 1,668,544 gallons of cottonseed oil. It is what may be called "an open secret" that much of this oil comes back to us as "pure olive oil." It is also known that a quantity of cottonseed oil does not go abroad, but is put up in bottles resembling those of foreign make, and labeled "olive oil," and sold as such. Another article adulterated is cattle soap. This is commonly regarded as the purest article of its kind, and is consequently in great demand for certain purposes. But nearly all the cattle soap, even that put to medical uses, is now said to be more or less good or bad imitations, the purity of the soap being at this time an exception instead of a rule. Our wines are also largely adulterated, and some of the beer and ale that is so largely consumed in this country have been subjected in the brewing to similar fraudulent processes. The New York Sun gives a long account of the adulterations practiced in the last-mentioned articles of drink, and prints the opinions of physicians as to the effects produced in drinkers by cocculus and cannabim indicum, glucose, etc., effects especially noticeable in diseases of the kidneys. Glucose, when properly made, and freed from the acids used in its manufacture, is said to be harmless, and the same harmlessness is attributed to oleomargarine when the manufacture is conducted with a due regard to cleanliness and the fat in the process of conversion is pure. In both cases these articles are held to be deleterious when the acid in glucose has not been completely removed, and the fat from which oleomargarine is made is of an inferior quality. In Chicago it has been commonly reported that it is the almost general practice there to mix stearine with commercial lard for the purpose of hardening it. Spices also are largely adulterated; their character easily permitting unscrupulous manufacture and handling. Of twenty-seven samples of mustard, carefully selected in New York from responsible dealers, Dr. Smart found that only six were entirely pure. It is consoling, however, to be told that adulterations in this country "seldom take a form that is dangerous to health." However this may be, there are possibilities of such a peril wherever adulterations are resorted to. A purchaser who pays for a pure article and does not get what it is guaranteed to be should have some stringent power of redress, and this is what the English law and what the law just passed in New York undertake to give, besides affording incidental protection to the public by authorizing a rigid system of inspection. —*Baltimore Sun.*

ADVICE TO A WOULD-BE JOURNALIST.

The young man wrote that he wanted to become an editor, and this was the encouragement he received: "Canst thou draw up a levathan with a hook thou lettest down? Canst thou hook up great ideas from the depths of thy intellect, and clean and scale and fry them at five minutes' notice? Canst thou write editorials as they may be wanted to measure? Canst thou write an editorial to fit in a three-quarter column of the paper, which shall have three inches of fine sentiment, four inches from the beginning, nine inches of humor in the middle, an outburst of maxim and precept nine and three-quarters inches long at the close?"

It Never Fails.

People are startled by its wonderful cures. The fact that Dr. Williams' German Cough Syrup for Coughs, Consumption and Lung Diseases is daily curing thousands of this terrible disease has caused all who have tested its merits to pronounce it a never-failing remedy. Speedy in affording relief, effectual in arresting further progress of disease. Try it and be convinced. For sale by McRoberts & Stagg, Druggists, John D. Park & Sons Agents.

THE BENIGNITY OF DEATH.

A Cheerful View of the Future on the White Horse.

(From the Indianapolis Review.)

Because mankind have been unable to comprehend death they have made it terrible. All literature on the subject is ghastly and appalling. The portals of the tomb have been draped in the darkest gloom, and the mystery which lies beyond the grave made dreadful by every device of language and exaggeration of the imagination.

Every race has constructed for itself a death angel, and all are grim and fear-inspiring. The Hebrews named him Sammael, and armed him with a sword and placed him in the courts of heaven, to fly hence over the earth at the behest of God. To the Greeks he was the black twin of sleep, slumbering in the arms of night. The death angel of the Romans was a female figure, dark-robed, black-winged, with ravenous teeth, hovering everywhere and darting here and there, hungry for prey. The Norse conception of death is a vast, cloudy presence, sweeping on its victims and bearing them away wrapped in its sable folds. Our own literature personifies him as a skeleton brandishing a dart; as a fowler spreading his net, setting his snares for men.

The writers who combine a calm philosophy with a steady reliance upon the infinite wisdom which designed the great scheme of the universe tell us that death is not an entity, but an event; not a force, but a state. It is the irrevocable negation which closes the positive experience we call life; and it must be right and wise and kind, else it could not be. Literature has involved the subject in intangible theories. Science and metaphysics have drawn a little nearer to the heart of the great mystery. A German writer says: "Only before death, but not in death, is death death. Death is so unreal a being that he only is when he is not, and is not when he is." A philosophic poet has said: "Death is not a dynamic agency warring against life, but simply an occurrence—the other side of life." In the language of science: "Life is the performance of functions by an organism; death is the abandonment of an organism to the forces of the universe."

Wherever we look in the realm of physical man we discern death; and if we look beneath the pall of horror with which our ignorance has enrobed it we will see its benevolence and its beauty. Linked inseparably with the laws of life it bears the impress of the divinity and is the expression of His love.

Without death there would be neither stimulus nor romance in life. It is the magician whose wand dissipates all complications and unravels all tangles. It is always friendly in its results, however terrible its form. It is "the echo of the voice of love reverberated from the limit of life."

"To the capable observer, death bears the double aspect of necessity and benignity; necessity, because it is an ultimate fact, as the material world is made, that, since organic action implies expenditure of force, the modicum of force given to any physical organization must finally be spent; benignity, because a bodily immortality on earth would prevent all the happiness of perpetually rising millions and be an unspeakable curse upon its possessors."

Viewed from this standpoint, the specters of the brain, which were wont to rise at the slightest mention of death, vanish; and, as we enter the ancient mystery, we can say:

Though I sleep
Into a dark, tremendous sea of cloud,
It is but for a time. I press God's lamp
Close to my breast; its splendor, soon or late,
Will pierce the gloom. I shall emerge somewhere.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER brought his paper on "The American Newspaper" before the Social Science Convention to a close with this "remark for the benefit of whom it may concern": "With all its faults, I believe the moral tone of the American newspaper is higher, as a rule, than that of the community in which it is published."

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to the advertisement, in another column, of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the celebrated seedsmen. They do the largest business in their line in the United States; raise the bulk of their seed on their own farms, by the most approved methods, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for the quality and variety of the seed they put upon the market and their integrity in filling all orders entrusted to them. Their beautiful Seed Annual for 1884, sent free to all who apply for it will be found of practical value to all who desire to purchase seeds true to name.

We may compare the soul to a linen cloth; it must be first washed to take off its native hue and color and to make it white; and afterward it must be ever and anon washed to preserve its white.

I FEEL that I am growing old for want of somebody to tell me that I am looking as young as ever. Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words.

ORIGIN OF THE CAMP-MEETING.

There are those who trace the origin of the camp-meeting to Old Testament times, and refer to many passages from Genesis to the days of John the Baptist for proofs. We will, however, consider its rise as strictly American, and make no other mention of the Bible references than are suggested in the opening paragraph.

The first camp-meeting in the United States was held in the year 1799, on the banks of the Red river in Kentucky. The way it came about was somewhat peculiar. Two brothers named McGee, one a Methodist and the other a Presbyterian, were on a religious tour from Tennessee to a place called in those days the "Batrens." They stopped at a settlement to attend a sacramental occasion with a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Mr. McGreely by name. John McGee, the Methodist, preached on invitation, and his services are described as having been marked "with great liberty and power." McGee's brother and the Rev. Mr. Hoge followed with sermons, and their effects were remarkable, as they produced "tears of contrition and shouts of joy."

The several Presbyterian ministers, the Rev. Messrs. McGreely, Hoge and Hankins, left the house, but the McGees were too powerfully affected to depart. John was expected to preach again, but when the time came he arose and informed the people that the overpowering nature of his feelings would not allow of his preaching, and he exhorted them to surrender their hearts to God. The excitement is said to have been indescribable. The reports of these wonderful services were heard by the people in the country round, and many rushed to the place to see the preachers and witness the unusual religious exercises. The meeting house was overflowed, and an altar was erected to the Lord in the forest.

This added new interest to the movement, and people assembled from far and near, with provisions and other necessities for camping out, and remained several days, living in tents. For the time denominational divisions seemed to be forgotten, and the services were conducted by Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists.

The results were so wonderful that another meeting of the same sort was suggested, and was held on the Muddy river, and still another was held on what was called the Ridge, both having been attended by great crowds who came for many miles around. These services were continued and extended with similar results, the Presbyterians and Methodists directing and conducting them. It is stated that at one of these meetings in Kentucky there were present at least 20,000 persons.

The Presbyterians gradually retired from the field, while the Methodists carried the meetings to all parts of the country. Since then other denominations have adopted them, and they have continued with more or less efficacy up to the present time. —*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

TEMPERATE STATEMENT.

How impatient we are, in these northern latitudes, of looseness and intemperance in speech! Our measure of success is the moderation and low level of an individual's judgment. Dr. Channing's piety and wisdom had such weight that, in Boston, the popular idea of religion was whatever this eminent divine held. But I remember that his best friend, a man of guarded lips, speaking of him in a circle of his admirers, said: "I have known him long, I have studied his character, and I believe him capable of virtue." An eminent French journalist paid a high compliment to the Duke of Wellington, when his documents were published: "Here are twelve volumes of military dispatches, and the world glory is not found in them." —*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

The price of THE INTERIOR JOURNAL has been reduced to \$2 per when paid strictly in advance.



Begin the new year right by taking a copy.

THE UNQUIET REPORTER.

The reporter is supposed to enjoy many privileges; he passes doorkeepers and ticket-sellers unquestioned; he gains admittance everywhere, and generally, being a cheerful, hail-fellow-well-met sort of man, the enlightened public consider him highly favored in all respects. But, alas! his lot is not a happy one. He endures hardship and severe trials. In order to get the facts with which to construct his numerous articles, he must travel on an average of five miles a day, or an aggregate of 1,500 miles a year. During these perambulations he asks several thousand civil questions and gets several thousand uncivil answers; gets ordered out of offices and houses; has dozens of doors slammed in his face; is asked ten thousand questions and returns as many short but civil answers; gets into the circus once on a promise to give it a big send-off; is buttonholed thirteen hundred times by parties who desire to impart a good item about themselves; is welcomed wherever his pencil will put money into people's pockets or give them a little notoriety. However, he pays 5 cents a glass for beer, full rates for board, top prices for clothes, either walks or pays full fare on the street-cars. While others are enjoying the opera, the social party, the circus, prayer-meetings, lectures, a game of cards, a turn on the roller-skates or marching with a political club, the reporter is wrestling with a mass of chaotic facts and endeavoring to get them into shape for you to read while you quietly dispatch your warm breakfast. He gets to bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and, between the annoyances of flies, noisy chambermaids and pencils of sunlight boring into his eyes, he does well to get seven hours' sleep by the time he is aroused at noon to get his breakfast. At 2 o'clock he reports at the office and begins the same old round of duties. Is this your idea of a free, untroubled life?

THE NEWSMAKER OF THE FUTURE.

Editor Smith, of the Chicago Weekly Express, is of the opinion that "the newspaper of the future ought to be, and doubtless will be, a sheet of moderate size, printed in plain type of good size, on clean white paper. Its pages will be small, and it will be folded, cut and stitched like a magazine. If it be a general newspaper it will be devoted to matters of general interest, leaving the details of markets, court reports, etc., to journals devoted to such specialties. It will contain no advertisements; papers devoted to advertising as a specialty will be circulated at a nominal cost. It will omit all of the petty and immoral news which fills so much of the space of the daily press of the present day—crimes, scandals, personalities and provincial items. Criminal and scandalous matters will be monopolized by the scavenger press, the journals of immorality. It will be fair and open and independent; it will give a hearing to different opinions and to all enlightened thought. It will seek a reputation for its ideas as well as for its news. It will employ the ablest writers and thinkers of its time, and it will give pay adequate to attract such labor. Its greatness will be measured by its ability, moderation, truthfulness, decency and fairness, and not by its sensations or its size. And there are many things it will not do. It will not blackmail any one; it will not wear the livery of the rich and the powerful; it will not be a machine to gratify the personal likes and dislikes of its owner; it will not on any air of infallibility; it will be careful to libel no one, and to make no mistakes; but if it should fall into error it will be eager to make amends; it will not boast or brag of its own achievements, nor will it engage in a petty war of depreciation upon its rivals."

A WAUPUN editor found some strange-looking looking bits of metal in the street, and took them to a jewelry store to ascertain what they were. The stuff turned out to be money. —*Peek's Sun.*

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

A pamphlet on the Mississippi river and its tributaries gives the following statement of the mileage of the navigable portion of each of the following-named rivers above its mouth: Missouri, 3,129; Mississippi, 2,161; Ohio, 1,021; Red, 986; Arkansas, 884; White, 779; Tennessee, 789; Cumberland, 609; Yellowstone, 474; Ouachita, 384; Washita, 365; Allegheny, 325; Osage, 303; Minnesota, 295; Sunflower, 271; Illinois, 270; Yazoo, 225; Black (Ark.), 112; Green, 209; St. Francis, 180; Tallahassee, 175; Wisconsin, 160; Deer creek, 116; Tennessee, 112; Monongahela, 110; Kentucky, 105; Bartholomew, 100; Kanawha, 940; Muskingum, 94; Chippewa, 90; Iowa, 80; Big Hatchie, 75; St. Croix, 65; Rock, 65; Black (La.), 61; Macon, 60; Bond, 55; Big Horn, 50; Clinton, 50; Little Red, 49; Big Cypress and Lake, 44; Big Black, 35; Dauphin, 33. Total number of rivers, thirty-three; total number of miles of navigation at present, 15,710.

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Presents for Everybody!

—From the Oldest to the Youngest, consisting of—

Books, Albums, Writing Desks, Toilet Sets, Vases. Plush Mirrors, Plush Brush and Comb Sets.

Our Stock of SILVERWARE is Complete, with Newest Styles Tea Sets, Castors, Knives and Forks, Napkin Rings, Bud Vases, Toilet Bottles and other Silver Novelties.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS! IN OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY WE HAVE WATCHES SET WITH DIAMONDS, DIAMOND BRACELETS, EARDROPS, RINGS, &c. ALL THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW. DON'T FAIL TO MAKE US AN EARLY VISIT AND AVOID THE RUSH.

H. C. RUPLEY.

I have received and am still receiving New Goods for Fall and Winter, comprising the best in the market, which will be gotten up in style and make second to none in city or country. Give me a trial. H. C. Rupley.

W. H. HIGGINS,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware, Horse Shoes, Groceries, Saddles, Iron, Nails, Queensware, Buggy Whips, Buggy Wheels, Stoves, Cane Mills, Harness, Spokes, Grates, Cider Mills, Lap Covers, Rims, Stoneware, Corn Shellers, Collars.

Oliver Chilled, Champion Steel and Brinley Combined Plows, Wooden and Cast Pumps, and the Celebrated Mayfield Elevator. Tin Roofing and Gutting will have prompt attention.

Salesmen: T. M. Johnston, W. B. McKinney.

"HEADQUARTERS."

As our heading indicates, we propose in the future to be headquarters for all goods in our line.

Our Specialties are Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Stoves, Wagon Material, &c.

We buy from first hands, in large quantities and for spot cash, saving the discount. If you will only call and see for yourself, we will convince you that you can buy goods CHEAPER than you ever bought them in Stanford before and as cheap as you can buy anywhere.

BRIGHT & CURRAN.

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PHARMACISTS

Drugs, Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

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Largest Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silverware

Never brought to this market. Prices Lower than the Lowest. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired on short notice and Warranted.

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STABLE!

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Nice lot of Horses and Fine Turnouts. Rates reasonable.

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And can supply it in any quantity.

A. T. NUNNELLEY, Stanford, Ky.